

THE TRIBUNE.
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18.
FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY.

General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at Broadway House, on Friday evening, January 19, at 7 o'clock. By order, DAVID GRAHAM, Chairman.

CHARLES K. TAYLOR, Secretary.
JOHN T. LORTON, Secretary.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The friends of Cheap Postage are requested to meet this (Thursday) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to hear the Report of the Committee, and to transact such other business as may be necessary for the furtherance of the object.

The Hon. John McKim and Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., are expected to address the meeting.

We spoke yesterday of Senator Sprague being reported as involved last summer. Of course it was generally understood that Senator Simmons was referred to.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—A Mr. Campbell is distributing a circular of his own compilation, intended to prove that it is cheaper for our people to steal the authors' labor on books of Foreign origin than to pay for it. This would seem to be a clear case—for Office, who only stole the stuff for his brooms, knocked under to Sambo, who stole his ready-made. But, while it is probable that some of the Ainsworth and Dickens trash is circulated more widely and cheaply among us than if we allowed the author to sell us his labors in instead of robbing him of them, yet Mr. Campbell's statistics do not prove this, by any means. He takes the prices at which very costly editions of new works are sold in England, compares it with that at which inferior reprints are sold here, and infers that the difference is caused by Copyright! whereas in truth the difference is caused by the fact that the many read here and the few there. One single fact will upset his whole cob-house: We printed Farnham's Travels in Oregon, a copyright work, paid the author a considerable sum for his copyright, and yet sold, and still sell, the work for 25 cents a copy or \$15 per hundred. That same book was reprinted in London, where there was no copyright, and sold for \$5, paying the author nothing. Comment is needless.

FRIENDS OF CHEAP POSTAGE! will you oblige yourselves and promote the Good Cause by attending the General Meeting called by your Committee to assemble at the Merchants' Exchange to-day. Those who would attend merely out of curiosity are requested to stay away; but all those who believe that the Rates of Postage ought to be reduced—that the Government ought not to fill the Mails with tons of correspondence which pays nothing and charges the expense of carrying and delivering it, with wagon-loads of Congressional lumber to Generals, Esquires and M. D.s upon the letters of the milliners, factory-girls and other unnoted people whose shillings and quarters make up the Revenue of the Post Office, ought to be on hand to-day, and we trust will be. Friends of Justice! come forward!

A friend writes us to state whether some of the Banks of this city did not petition for a share of the Government Deposits, when outrageously removed from the U. S. Bank in 1833.—We believe several of them plotted with Amos Kendall to effect that removal and share the plunder, but one in particular afterward wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury thus:—"We, the subscribers, friends of the Administration and of its revered Chief," (to wit, old Hickory,) solicit a share of the Public Deposits—and they got it. But this Bank is in different hands now, and we don't care to rake up past foibles or say hard things. 'Let by-gones be by-gones,' while we attend to the duties of the present hour.

A HARD CASE.—A woman, who in a fit of phrenzy stabs the man who has ruined her by the basest treachery, must answer for it to the law, though hers is only an attempt; but for the man, whose long career of perfidy and brutal lust has effected her ruin, and whose cowardly selfishness has several times placed her life in extreme jeopardy, the Law has no penalty! Such is now the law of New York! Such is Human Justice!

We hear of the formation of CLAY CLUBS in every part of the country—so numerous that we cannot attempt to chronicle them singly.—That of SARATOGA SPRINGS favors us with gratifying evidences of its vitality and efficiency.—We sent about 800 "Log Cabins" into Saratoga County in 1840, and the Whig majority that year was 604. Since then, we have had a lighter circulation there, and the majority has been on the wrong side. But the Whigs are there still, and the right means will call them out at the right time, mark it!

A friend requests us to state that M. M. Strong, who defended Vineyard in Wisconsin on his trial for killing C. P. Arndt, is not Marshall M. Strong, President of the Territorial Council. We make the correction with great pleasure.

The Celebration of the Anniversary of the BIRTH-DAY OF FRANKLIN by the Lady Franklin Temperance Society at Washington Hall last evening was attended by some six hundred, of whom two hundred were ladies. The great Saloon was crowded to its utmost capacity; the Supper was enjoyed, and the whole affair entered into with great spirit. Among the guests we remarked Rev. Messrs. Coles, Marsh, and other clergymen, Sheriff Jones, Aid. Scoles, Drs. Reilly, Wilson and several other efficient advocates of Temperance, and sundry excellent Vocalists, who contributed signally to the pleasures of the evening, aided by a Piano and relieved by a fine Band. Aid. Scoles delivered a glowing eulogium on the life and character of Franklin; Original Odes by Geo. P. Morris, G. G. Foster and T. L. Nichols were effectively sung, and altogether, the evening was one of unalloyed enjoyment. We suspect that this Festival will provoke others of the sort.

THOMAS MARSH is now on trial at Newark, N. J. for the murder of Phebe Chedick. Mrs. Chedick was the wife of Gersham Chedick, with whom Marsh traded real estate to settle a debt last season, leaving to arbitrators to settle the terms. With these Marsh was dissatisfied, and on the day Chedick moved into the house he had so acquired, declared that he should not enjoy the property 24 hours. That night the house was burnt, and Mr. C. barely escaped, while his wife and two children were burnt to death. Circumstances are held to implicate Marsh as their destroyer, by firing the house.—Verdict probably to-morrow.

FIRE.—A shoemaker's shop and two cabinet-maker shops and a stable were burned down in Pottsville (Pa.) on the 15th inst. Mr. Bertram's printing office escaped with a slight injury.

The 'American Republicans' and their Organs.

We have intended for some days to devote the first spare hour and column to a settlement with the Native organs, including the loyal subject of Queen Victoria who issues the *Morning Herald*, devoting its columns to the overthrow of American Industry and the upbuilding of the Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain. About all that can be deemed worth notice in his valiant defence of 'Young America' against our article of last week is the following:

"It was under a Whig Administration—under a Whig Government—the rule of Governor Seward—that the existing increased and swelled into their irresistible and potent influence. It was with the favor and approbation of Governor Seward and those who were his associates, that the *Morning Herald*, that the most important, the most provocative, and the most inextinguishable organization of foreign influence in this country, was established. It was under the auspices of that Government, that the *Morning Herald*, that the most important, the most provocative, and the most inextinguishable organization of foreign influence in this country, was established. It was under the auspices of that Government, that the *Morning Herald*, that the most important, the most provocative, and the most inextinguishable organization of foreign influence in this country, was established.

So, too, the *New-York Citizen* of the 13th has a leading article of some three columns in answer to ours aforesaid, of which the following is the material portion:

"When H. Seward and Horace Greeley first held up the Public Schools of this City and County of New York as a prize, they first opened the door which has led to these numerous frauds at our polls. For when this door was opened, the *Morning Herald* and the *New-York Citizen* were the first to enter. They entered, and they have not yet departed. They have turned out in a great many of our city schools; and their purpose is, to establish a system of education, and to give possession of the Public Schools of this City and County of New York to the *Morning Herald* and the *New-York Citizen*. The Editor of the *Morning Herald* assisted zealously to lay the foundation for this.

Now we rarely refer to the subject here brought forward by the oracles of Nationalism, because, while we have the clearest convictions that all we have done and favored in regard to it was eminently just and righteous, we are aware that many, perhaps most, of our readers entertain the opposite conviction, and, while we cannot hope to change their views, we do not care to differ with them needlessly. But this is about the twentieth time we have been abused and misrepresented in regard to this School Question since we have said one word in regard to it, and now we claim the right to be heard.

The charge, it will be seen, is most sweeping—not merely against Bishop Hughes, who may speak for himself, but 'William H. Seward and Horace Greeley.' These, it is said, 'have held up the Public Schools of the City as a prize,' &c. &c.—How held them up? When? The pretext for this charge must of course be sought in Gov. Seward's first Message, where he says:

"We must secure to them [immigrants] as largely as we ourselves enjoy, the immunities of religious worship. And we should act not less wisely for ourselves than generously toward them, by establishing schools in which their children shall enjoy advantages of education equal to our own, with the toleration of their peculiar creeds and institutions."

Again in his succeeding Message, Jan. 7, 1840, Gov. Seward suggests that—

"The children of foreigners, found in great numbers in our populous cities and towns and in the vicinity of our public works, are too often deprived of the advantages of our system of public education, in consequence of prejudice arising from difference of language or religion. It ought never to be forgotten that the public welfare is as deeply concerned in the education as in that of our own children. I do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend the establishment of schools in which they may be instructed by teachers speaking the same language as themselves and professing the same faith. There would be no inequality in such a measure, since it happens from the force of circumstances, if not from choice, that the responsibilities of education are in most instances confided by us to native citizens, and occasions seldom offer for a trial of our magnanimity by committing that trust to persons differing from ourselves in language or religion. Since we have opened our country and all its fulness to the oppressed of every nation, we should evince wisdom equal to such generosity by qualifying their children for the high responsibilities of citizenship."

This is what Gov. Seward recommended in regard to the Education of the children of Immigrants, and the whole of it. It certainly does not read much like a leader in the *Citizen* or a speech at a 'Native' meeting in Vauxhall; but what is there wrong in it? Does it propose to destroy our Public Schools? or turn the Bible out of them? Read the whole carefully again, so that you shall never hereafter say, or allow others to say unforgotten, that Gov. Seward recommended the teaching of immigrant children in foreign languages or in the Catholic faith. It is one thing to do this, and a very different thing to allow them teachers who profess their faith and can speak their native tongue. We are more assured of the correctness of our position from observing that no opponent ever stated it fairly.

We have not a doubt, we never had, that what Gov. Seward here recommended was dictated by a wise forecast as well as a warm-hearted benevolence. Do but look at the facts in the case: Our large Cities swarm with immigrants, freshly arrived from Europe. They are generally poor, and many of them addicted to evil habits and unaware of the vital necessity of Education. The children of these poor immigrants—who are to be voters twenty years hence, even according to the 'Native' theory—who are to fill some of our important offices and probably more of the cells of our prisons if left to grow up in ignorance and vice—are wandering about our streets. They dislike to go to our Public Schools, where many of them could hardly speak a word that would be intelligible, and where their strange and ragged garments, their uncouth manners, odd ways, and peculiarities of creed and country would subject them to ridicule and badgering from the great majority. Many of them are shy, too, of our religious notions—our reading daily from a version of the Holy Scriptures which their Church condemns as corrupt and schismatical. Well: we cannot change our arrangements to suit the fancies of every new comer—what is to be done? Gov. Seward suggests—"Constitute Schools expressly for them—establish, for instance, a school for the Catholic Germans; employ Catholic German teachers; call on the leading and trusted men of that class to take interest in and manage it; let the pupils read from the Catholic version of the Scriptures or none, as they think proper—and so with the Irish immigrants among us." Let our own system of Education be preserved, with only such modifications as conform to their views and creed, just so far as in our Schools it is conformed to ours. It is not a violation of Religious Freedom that in our Public Schools a deference is paid to the Religious convictions of the majority of our People, neither would it be if conceded to a minority in the schools provided for them. We have not a doubt that Gov. Seward's suggestion, if promptly carried into effect, would have resulted in gathering into three or four schools as many thousand poor, stranger children from our streets, educating them for lives of industry, virtue and usefulness, while many of them, in default of it, will now be doomed to ignorance, dissipation and crime.

But a clamor was raised against the recommendation—The *Plebeian* and other *Loco-Foco* journals saw fit to assail it; then religious prejudices were called into action, and any harmonious and beneficent adjustment of the matter soon became very distant if not impossible. Prejudice aroused prejudice; the Catholics soon came to demand as a right what they would at first have accepted as a generous deference; and the Tammany party, having denounced Gov. Seward's proposition as atrocious, could not accede to it and yet was obliged to do something or be destroyed. In a most ungracious spirit and manner, at the eleventh hour, a *Loco-Foco* Legislature passed a bill which we never did, never could approve, because we foresaw the feuds, the mischiefs of which it would be the occasion or the pretext. We warned the Catholics, both in Albany and here, that if this bill passed it could never answer any good purpose, and would inevitably subject them to the imputation of striving to turn the Bible out of the Public Schools. They answered, in substance, that the matter was not in their hands and must take its course. And now, as we expected, we see them accused every day of fighting against the Bible and wishing to establish a Catholic ascendancy through the Public Schools, when we do know, if we know any thing whatever, that the original proposition of Gov. Seward did not propose any interference whatever with the Public Schools previously existing with the Catholics (at least those who acted for them at Albany) greatly preferred this to what was granted. They said—"We do not wish to interfere with the education of other men's children—we ask only to be allowed to use 'such books and employ such teachers for our own children as we think proper, and to share equally with others in proportion to our numbers that School Fund to which all alike contribute." In other words, they simply asked, since there was an honest disagreement, not obviously reconcilable, with regard to books and forms in Schools, that the same principles should be applied to the School Fund that have governed the distribution of the Literature Fund ever since there was any such Fund. We believe this claim was just, and that its concession would have been best for all. But Party clamor first prevented, then Religious feeling interposed, and now we are where we are. Our present condition is one of strife, uncharitableness and religious feud, most unfavorable to the efficiency of our Schools. We deplore this—we have done nothing to produce, but what we could to prevent it. Our part of the abuse we take easy; but it does seem strange that the Native party should exhaust all their venom on the Catholics, who did not produce this state of things, and virtually play into the hands of the Tammany Politicians, who did produce it. As we have been abused and vilified by those who cannot imagine that any act is ever done from another than a mercenary and selfish motive, so we expect to be maligned by such as the Editors of the *Citizen* and *Herald*. We bide our time.

To the rivalry of the Editor of the *Herald*—himself a Foreigner, and often pretending to be a Catholic!—we make no reply—and, as room is very scarce with us, we will let the *Citizen* off nearly as easily. It has a great deal to say about our advocacy of Repeal, attributing it to motives which sufficiently betray its own. We do not expect, and have never expected, to win the votes of the Irish for our party—they generally vote the other way, and we presume they will continue to do so. We know that we lose, for the time being, many subscribers and gain few by advocating their rights, either here or in their native Country. But, having a deep conviction that there can be no better course than to do right, and leave the consequences to the Future, we shall continue to advocate the cause of all we deem oppressed, of whatever clime or color. We have said more for the degraded, plundered Aborigines of this Country than for any other people whatever, yet we never thought of getting Indian votes or subscribers. As we have done, so shall we do hereafter.

PROF. GOURAUD, LECTURE AT NIBLO'S.—The weather was unfavorable for walking, but the Prof. had a highly intelligent and satisfied audience to attend the repetition of his Lecture at Niblo's Saloon. The experiments were similar to those at the Tabernacle, and were executed with the same rapidity and accuracy, and indeed were, if any thing, more satisfactory than on Thursday evening. One young lady repeated, without the aid of the blackboard, the ratio of the diameter to the circumference, carried out to 154 places of decimals without an error. It is unnecessary to give a detail of the experiments as, from the reports which were published of the previous Lecture, they are familiar to our readers. They were most wonderful in their results, and evinced the astonishing power of that system which will enable any person, even a child of six years, to place in the treasury of their memory, the enormous amount of facts contained in the hundred pages of the performance, and some of them of the most difficult character—such as the ratio of the diameter to the circumference.

The only new feature of the system was the proof of the adaptation of the system to the learning of prose and poetry, by Mr. Gouraud himself. He repeated at random, as called on by the audience, any line from six pages of French verse, and was loudly applauded for his perfect accuracy.

The Professor answered the question put in one of the morning papers in relation to his reading his lecture, while he possessed the power of committing it to memory, by stating that the lecture consisted merely of a portion of the sheets of the preface to his dictionary, which he had just finished, and had not had time to memorize.

The acquisition of such a system as this of Prof. Gouraud must be of immense value to all, and we should suppose none would be unwilling to pay the small fee necessary for its acquisition. The system should be introduced into our public schools, and be adopted as a portion of the regular education of all sexes.

The inhabitants of Brooklyn will have an opportunity of witnessing the surprising results of this system on Friday evening next, at the hall of the Brooklyn Lyceum.

At the late annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. ALFRED GALLATIN, President; William B. Lawrence, Esq., Thomas De Witt, D. D., Vice Presidents; Lewis J. Foster, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; George Folger, Esq., Hon. Corresponding Secretary; Louis J. Essi, Recording Secretary; Cyrus Mason, D. D., Treasurer; George Gibbs, Librarian.

At an annual distribution of paintings by the Apollo Association of New York, B. F. Gardner, Esq. of this city, became the fortunate possessor of the second prize in the collection. This picture is a fine "Lake Scene" by A. B. Durand, for which \$250 have been offered to the proprietor and declined.

We should think so. A first rate artist would not copy that painting for much less than Mr. Gardner has been offered for it. If he is inclined to take double or treble that price there are those in this region who would like to know it. We see also in the *Charleston* paper a statement that some one in that region has drawn "the landing of Columbus" by Leutze, with the remark that it is not known whether it is a fine painting or not. Wait till you see it. It is one of the finest historical pieces ever painted in this country, and has once taken a prize in Holland.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAWS OF CONGRESS PROHIBITING PRIVATE MAILS. BY LYMANDEE SPOONER.

The whole scope of this Pamphlet goes to prove that the power granted by the Constitution to Congress, to establish Post-Roads and Post-Offices, is not an exclusive power,—the words of the grant being, "Congress shall have power to establish Post-Offices and Post-Roads." This, the author contends, does not amount to a prohibition to others from establishing them. It is a simple grant of authority to Congress to establish Roads, &c. without encroaching at all on the right of the individual to do the same thing, if he likes. If the Constitution designed to limit the power of individuals, there would have been a clause to that effect.

Again: the power to establish Public Mails, and the power to prohibit Private Mails, he conceives to be two entirely distinct things—and he conceives Congress can do the former, it does not follow by any means it can do the latter.

The power to borrow money is ceded to Congress by the Constitution; but that does not prevent individuals from coming into the market and bidding for money in competition with it. This might be as disadvantageous to Congress as the establishment of Private Mails in competition with Public ones, but it cannot be helped. He thinks the People have never surrendered their rights in this respect, but as principal in the transaction, have given Congress power to establish Mails, while they themselves are left at perfect liberty to send by them or not, as they please. If the clause were construed otherwise, it would be an encroachment on the power of the separate States, and on the natural rights of the People. The argument from the fact that the establishment of Private Mails diminishes the revenues of the Post-Office is worthless; for, on the same ground Congress might prohibit home manufactures, since they lessen importations from abroad, and hence the revenue accruing from them. Again in the old articles of Confederation, it was declared that "the United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of establishing, and regulating Post-Offices from one State to another throughout all the United States." When the Constitution came to be adopted, the "sole and exclusive" was struck out, which intimates plainly that Congress did not mean to claim the exclusive power now claimed for it; moreover if it were so, then it would extend to all parts of the country, and prevent people from establishing roads for their own convenience where the Government had none—so that the power interpreted in this strict way would amount to this—that Congress could give just as many post roads as it pleased to the country, and no more—and, however inadequate they might be, the people could establish none of their own.

The power to levy taxes, and the power to establish post roads are in precisely the same terms. But no one claims that the power in the former case is exclusive, neither can it be then in the latter. If there were no other argument the author thinks the clause preventing "Congress from making any law abridging the freedom of speech and the press" would be conclusive, as the "freedom of speech refers not merely to utterance of words, but the communication of ideas"—the same is true of the "freedom of the press," this is limited when free circulation of papers is prevented.

The power to regulate commerce, which the Postmaster quotes as parallel to the power of establishing roads, is thought to be entirely different, as commerce is a unit. There can be but one commerce, and hence authority over it must be exclusive, while it is not so with post offices and roads. There is also a want of analogy in that; Congress is vested with power to "regulate," not establish commerce. The whole argument is concluded with some remarks on the expediency of allowing private mails. Our author thinks its expediency as plain as its constitutionality.

This pamphlet deserves attention. It is certainly an able statement of one side of the subject, and the people may find after all that the Post-Master has stretched a point in the Constitution—the Attorney General of the Government to the contrary notwithstanding.

MODERN CHIVALRY, or a New Orlando Furioso. By W. Harrison Ainsworth.

Mr. Winchester has just published this work in the 'cheap edition' form. It is considered one of the best of Mr. Ainsworth's novels. It does not deal in the horrible as much as many of his former works, and attempts more to delineate society in its present aspects. On this account we think it possesses more interest, and has better claims to popularity than most he has written.

AN ADDRESS UPON EDUCATION AND COMMON SCHOOLS, delivered at Cooperstown, by James Henry, Jr.

This is an excellent address on one of the most important subjects that can interest the country. He takes up not only physical, and mental, and moral education, but goes into practical questions—the arrangement and control of the whole machinery of common schools. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of its excellence in the short space we can devote to it, but we cheerfully commend it to others.

GALE.—The Buffalo Commercial of Wednesday given an account of a heavy gale at that port. The wind from the South and Southwest blew with such violence as to inundate the flats in the lower part of the city, and produce some injury to vessels. The water in the harbor rose higher than it has for three or four seasons past. The wind drove the Great Western over from her moorings with great force against the Wisconsin, displacing several of the stanchions of the former; and some sixty feet of the new hurricane deck of the Wisconsin was ripped up by the wind and thrown on the shore. A portion of it was lodged on the warehouse adjacent, breaking in a large piece of the roof. The loss to the boat will be \$200—perhaps.

All of Ohio water was submerged, and the water almost reached the Attica Railroad track, and the wind unroofed a portion of the depot, and blew down several chimneys. When the gale abated, the water in the creek fell so rapidly as to take off all the ice, and the harbor is now open again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

An article having appeared in "The Sun" this morning, reflecting upon us injuriously, we ask sufficient space in your columns to place the matter right before the public. We are the New-York Agents of the United States Publishers' Mail—Packages of pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers, are received by us daily and sent over the principal mail routes. The postage is paid in advance, and our returns are made quarterly to the Department under oath. Of course, we must be satisfied of the correctness with which the number is marked on bundles. We have never opened but three bundles, and in those instances we had strong suspicion of fraud, while the two cases were well founded—one containing FIFTY-TWO and the other fourteen pieces more than were marked upon the packages. It is only necessary to add that BOTH OF THESE PACKAGES came from the SUN office.

Very Respectfully,
BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.
222 Broadway, corner Ann-st.

By This Morning's Mail.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Jan. 16.—No. 16, William R. Hanson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Jno. H. Enticest. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Hubbell for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Guillon for the defendants in error. Adj.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, JOSEPH REDKE, re-appointed Surveyor of the Revenue at Chester, Maryland.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FROM THE REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, to-day, Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL presented a Petition, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, (and brought on by a Committee thereof,) for the Reduction of Postage. Mr. I. remarked that it was a subject on which the legislation of the Country was clearly behind the age and behind the public sentiment.

On motion of Mr. ELMER, (Chairman of the Committee on Elections,) that Committee was allowed a clerk for 29 days. In reply to an interpellation of Mr. BARNARD, Mr. E. said the Committee would be prepared, within four or five days at farthest, to report upon the validity of the certificates of the General Ticket Members.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS of Ia., the rules having been suspended for this purpose, numerous bills were reported from the Standing Committees, among which are the following:

By Mr. McKAY from the Committee of Ways and Means, further appropriation bills for the present fiscal year, viz: for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions; for fortifications; and for the naval service; all which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Union, and ordered printed.

By Mr. DAVIS of Ia., from the Committee on Public Lands, to repeal the distribution act.

By Mr. WILKINS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to increase the salary of the District Judge of Ohio.

By Mr. WISE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, an adverse Report on the expediency of the further construction of iron steam vessels on the Ohio, at present.

By Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, from the Judiciary Committee, to regulate the allowances for extra services of Secretaries of Legation an Consuls.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Ill., from the Committee on Post-offices and roads, a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with Railroad Companies for the transmission of the mail, without advertising for bids. After some conversation, in order to perfect the resolution, it was re-committed.

By Mr. HOLMES, from the Committee on Commerce, a resolution for the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the House document of the present session, relating to the commercial systems of foreign countries. Adopted.

The motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, to reconsider the passage of Mr. Thompson's resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report an appropriation for keeping in operation on the Mississippi the snag-boats now in use and building there, came up, and was opposed by Mr. BOWEN of Mo., who improving the opportunity afforded by the recent steamboat disaster near St. Louis, appealed with much warmth to the House to grant appropriations to prevent these continually recurring disasters. He was a strict constructionist, but contended that the Mississippi being a great national highway, and the Mo. even, although running through the territory of Missouri, did not come within the scope of the constitutional objections. He referred to a rumored determination of the Committee of Ways and Means to omit these Western appropriations in the appropriation bill.

MESSRS. J. R. INGERSOLL and SEYMOUR of New York, (from that Committee) said they knew of no such determination.

Mr. WELLES (also on that Committee) said the Committee at one of its meetings had come to such a conclusion.

Mr. STEWART of Pa. made an admirable speech, replying with much power to Mr. BOWEN and other gentlemen, and exhibiting the absurdity and inconsistency of Western Locos in denying the power of the General Government over internal improvements in all cases except the Mississippi, or some river in which they are particularly interested. That party denied the power of internal improvements, and were bound to deny it or to abandon the standard of their Presidential candidate, who denied it peremptorily. (In proof of this, Mr. S. quoted from Mr. Van Buren.)—Either it was a Constitutional power or it was not; if it was it could not be restricted to one river, but must apply to all.

He referred to the question that had been asked whence the money for these improvements was to be derived, and replied from the present Tariff; which admirably combined the objects of protection of revenue, and which in 1843 had yielded as was shown by statistics \$1,000,000 more than the Tariff of 1841, which was (what gentlemen were so vehemently in favor of,) a revenue-tariff. He would also find the money (for although not a Western man, he was in favor of appropriations for this object, as well as for others deemed necessary by Congress) by retrenching from the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy for the army, the navy and fortifications six or seven millions; and referred to the fact that during Van Buren's administration the average expenditures of Government had been over \$30,432,000, while for the last year they had been less than \$22,000,000.—During these remarks and the preceding on the Tariff, which were little relished by the Locos, but which were listened to with much interest by all portions of the House, he was several times called to order by Mr. CAVE JOHNSON and others.

Mr. I. insisting on his stopping and taking his seat. [A very summary way of dispensing with disagreeable truths!] Mr. S. was finally allowed to continue his remarks in order.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, with his usual ability and eloquence, advocated the cause of Internal Improvements—confined not to one particular section of the country, but extending in a proper degree to all the portions of the country, and sustained by a judicious revenue and protective Tariff, &c.

Mr. HOLMES talked of the importance of the improvement of the Mississippi—urged his Western friends to unite with him in breaking down the present oppressive restriction Tariff, &c. &c.

Pending the question, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, to-day, after presentation of petitions and other unimportant business,

Mr. McDURRIS gave notice that he should to-morrow call up the subject of his bill to re-establish the Compromise Act, on which the Finance Committee have reported against the power of the Senate to originate it, being a revenue bill.

Mr. BRESEE's resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill amendatory of the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury and punish public defaulters, was adopted.

Mr. STRUGGLES presented resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of refunding Gen. Jackson's fine. This, he said, was the third time of their passage there, and he hoped the Senate would speedily act upon the subject.

After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

ARGUS.

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SPRING'S CORDIAL is sold at No. 6 Murray st. 301 ft.

By This Morning's Mail.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Jan. 16.—No. 16, William R. Hanson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Jno. H. Enticest. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Hubbell for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Guillon for the defendants in error. Adj.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, JOSEPH REDKE, re-appointed Surveyor of the Revenue at Chester, Maryland.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FROM THE REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, to-day, Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL presented a Petition, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, (and brought on by a Committee thereof,) for the Reduction of Postage. Mr. I. remarked that it was a subject on which the legislation of the Country was clearly behind the age and behind the public sentiment.

On motion of Mr. ELMER, (Chairman of the Committee on Elections,) that Committee was allowed a clerk for 29 days. In reply to an interpellation of Mr. BARNARD, Mr. E. said the Committee would be prepared, within four or five days at farthest, to report upon the validity of the certificates of the General Ticket Members.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS of Ia., the rules having been suspended for this purpose, numerous bills were reported from the Standing Committees, among which are the following:

By Mr. McKAY from the Committee of Ways and Means, further appropriation bills for the present fiscal year, viz: for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions; for fortifications; and for the naval service; all which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Union, and ordered printed.

By Mr. DAVIS of Ia., from the Committee on Public Lands, to repeal the distribution act.

By Mr. WILKINS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to increase the salary of the District Judge of Ohio.

By Mr. WISE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, an adverse Report on the expediency of the further construction of iron steam vessels on the Ohio, at present.

By Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, from the Judiciary Committee, to regulate the allowances for extra services of Secretaries of Legation an Consuls.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Ill., from the Committee on Post-offices and roads, a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with Railroad Companies for the transmission of the mail, without advertising for bids. After some conversation, in order to perfect the resolution, it was re-committed.

By Mr. HOLMES, from the Committee on Commerce, a resolution for the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the House document of the present session, relating to the commercial systems of foreign countries. Adopted.

The motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, to reconsider the passage of Mr. Thompson's resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report an appropriation for keeping in operation on the Mississippi the snag-boats now in use and building there, came up, and was opposed by Mr. BOWEN of Mo., who improving the opportunity afforded by the recent steamboat disaster near St. Louis, appealed with much warmth to the House to grant appropriations to prevent these continually recurring disasters. He was a strict constructionist, but contended that the Mississippi being a great national highway, and the Mo. even, although running through the territory of Missouri, did not come within the scope of the constitutional objections. He referred to a rumored determination of the Committee of Ways and Means to omit these Western appropriations in the appropriation bill.

MESSRS. J. R. INGERSOLL and SEYMOUR of New York, (from that Committee) said they knew of no such determination.

Mr. WELLES (also on that Committee) said the Committee at one of its meetings had come to such a conclusion.

Mr. STEWART of Pa. made an admirable speech, replying with much power to Mr. BOWEN and other gentlemen, and exhibiting the absurdity and inconsistency of Western Locos in denying the power of the General Government over internal improvements in all cases except the Mississippi, or some river in which they are particularly interested. That party denied the power of internal improvements, and were bound to deny it or to abandon the standard of their Presidential candidate, who denied it peremptorily. (In proof of this, Mr. S. quoted from Mr. Van Buren.)—Either it was a Constitutional power or it was not; if it was it could not be restricted to one river, but must apply to all.

He referred to the question that had been asked whence the money for these improvements was to be derived, and replied from the present Tariff; which admirably combined the objects of protection of revenue, and which in 1843 had yielded as was shown by statistics \$1,000,000 more than the Tariff of 1841, which was (what gentlemen were so vehemently in favor of,) a revenue-tariff. He would also find the money (for although not a Western man, he was in favor of appropriations for this object, as well as for others deemed necessary by Congress) by retrenching from the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy for the army, the navy and fortifications six or seven millions; and referred to the fact that during Van Buren's administration the average expenditures of Government had been over \$30,432,000, while for the last year they had been less than \$22,000,000.—During these remarks and the preceding on the Tariff, which were little relished by the Locos, but which were listened to with much interest by all portions of the House, he was several times called to order by Mr. CAVE JOHNSON and others.

Mr. I. insisting on his stopping and taking his seat. [A very summary way of dispensing with disagreeable truths!] Mr. S. was finally allowed to continue his remarks in order.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, with his usual ability and eloquence, advocated the cause of Internal Improvements—confined not to one particular section of the country, but extending in a proper degree to all the portions of the country, and sustained by a judicious revenue and protective Tariff, &c.

Mr. HOLMES talked of the importance of the improvement of the Mississippi—urged his Western friends to unite with him in breaking down the present oppressive restriction Tariff, &c. &c.

Pending the question, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, to-day, after presentation of petitions and other unimportant business,

Mr. McDURRIS gave notice that he should to-morrow call up the subject of his bill to re-establish the Compromise Act, on which the Finance Committee have reported against the power of the Senate to originate it, being a revenue bill.

Mr. BRESEE's resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill amendatory of the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury and punish public defaulters, was adopted.

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